

STALIN, EDEN CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT

1 STAR EDITION

Vol. XVIII, No. 311

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1941

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

(8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

Discuss Military, Post-War Problems

Molotov, Maisky, Cripps
Other High Officials
Attend Parleys

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 29 (UP). — A British political-military mission headed by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has been in Moscow two weeks conferring secretly with Joseph Stalin on a joint Anglo-Soviet war program, the Foreign Office announced today.

Although the conference was arranged before the outbreak of the Pacific war, it was believed to have become a phase of the world-wide anti-Axis strategy program being mapped in conferences at Washington, Chungking and other capitals.

The Foreign Office communique said that Eden, Stalin and Molotov "had an exhaustive exchange of views on questions relating to the conduct of the war and post-war organization of the peace and security of Europe."

MAISKY ATTENDS

The communique said Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, and Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, attended the meetings, some of which also were attended by Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Lieut. Gen. Archibald Nye, Vice Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

The communique read: "In the second half of December, 1941, there took place in Moscow between the President of the Council of the Peoples' Commissars Stalin and the Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Affairs V. M. Molotov on the one hand, and the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Anthony Eden, on the other, an exhaustive exchange of views on questions relating to the conduct of the war and post-war organization of the peace and security of Europe."

"The Soviet Ambassador in Great Britain, I. M. Maisky, and his Majesty's Ambassador in the USSR, Sir Stafford Cripps, were present at these conversations. Further, some meetings were attended by the British Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Alexander Cadogan, and the Vice Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lieut. Gen. Nye."

IDENTITY OF VIEWS

"The conversations, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, showed the identity of views of both parties to all questions dealing with the conduct of the war and especially with regard to the necessity of the utter defeat of Hitlerite Germany and the adoption thereafter of measures to render completely impossible any repetition of German aggressions."

"Further, the exchange of views on questions relating to post-war organization of peace and security provided much important and useful material which will facilitate the further elaboration of concrete proposals on this subject."

"Both parties are convinced that the Moscow conversations constitute a new and important forward step toward closer collaboration between the USSR and Great Britain."

MANILA IS BOMBED FOR SECOND DAY; ENEMY PUSHES 2 DRIVES ON CITY

First Medical Aid from U. S. Arrives in U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (UP). — The first large consignment of medicines, surgical dressings and hospital equipment purchased with donations of the American public and funds allotted by the American Red Cross has arrived at a Soviet port, it was disclosed today.

Red Army Takes 24 Towns, Kills 2,000 Nazis in South



Regains 332 Towns, Takes Much Booty in Last 10 Days

GAIN ON ALL FRONTS

Put Nazi Casualties at 120,000 on Central Front in Month

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (UP). — A Soviet communique said tonight that the Red Army, engaging the Germans on all fronts Sunday, recaptured 24 settlements and killed 2,000 enemy troops in one sector of the Southern Front.

"In various sectors our troops continued to advance and occupied a number of inhabited places," the late communique reported.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced that in the past 10 days Soviet forces, advancing through collapsed German defenses northwest of Moscow had recaptured 332 communities and made one of the war's richest hauls in abandoned equipment and material.

The booty included 103 tanks, 180 field guns, 86 minethrowers, 1,323 trucks, 348 motorcycles, six radio stations, 12,200 shells and great stores of other arms and ammunition.

120,000 KILLED IN MONTH (The Columbia Broadcasting System heard a British radio report quoting Kulbyshov as announcing that between Nov. 25 and Christmas Day the Germans lost 120,000 officers and men plus a "gigantic quantity of material" on the Central Front alone.)

The Soviet radio, in a broadcast from the Central Front, said Maj. Gen. P. Belov's Tank Corps had driven the Germans from a strategically important fortified position on the River "O." Belov's forces have been operating along the River Oka above Orel, where a sweeping

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RAF Raids Dusseldorf, Other Nazi Targets

LONDON, Dec. 28 (UP). — A powerful force of British bombers raided Western Germany Saturday night, concentrating on the industrial city of Dusseldorf, the Air Ministry announced today.

Other targets were the Soesterberg airbase, the Brest naval base, the Boulogne docks, and the airfield at Sola, Norway. The planes also laid mines in German-occupied harbors, a communique said.

Seven bombers were missing after the night's operations.

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Reveal Wave of Demonstrations Against Mussolini in Albania on Holiday

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Dec. 28.—Delayed reports from Albania today told of a wave of anti-Mussolini demonstrations that swept the mountainous nation northwest of Greece on the anniversary of its independence Nov. 28.

Demonstrators came out on the streets under the slogan "Long Live Albanian Independence: Down With Italian Occupation!"

The puppet government's attempt to sidetrack the expected demonstrations by an official demonstration at Tirane was a failure. A girl

leading the official parade, with a fascist flag in her hand, suddenly hurled down the fascist flag and raised the national banner of Albania.

NATIONAL REVOLT

As she did so crowds shouted: "Long live free Albania: down with the traitors!"

The people threw back a cordon of police, tried to restrain it, killing three policemen in the struggle that followed. Five demonstrators were killed.

Heavy details of Nazi mounted

Aid Coming, U.S. Official Assures Population

Defenders Entrench in New Positions to Check Invader

MANILA, P. I., Monday, Dec. 29 (UP). — Filipino police began scouring this bomb-ravaged and burning city for possible Japanese parachutists early today and Claude Buss, assistant in charge of the United States commissioner's office, announced that "help is surely coming."

Buss, who remained in charge of the office when Commissioner Francis B. Sayre evacuated did not elaborate on his promise of help, but it tended to revive Manila's spirits after two days of murderous Japanese air assaults.

The second day of savage, unopposed air assaults had left Manila an inferno of burning churches, homes and office buildings. Many persons lay dead in debris.

In a last desperate attempt to get the Japanese to honor the declaration that this is an "open" and undefended city, all ships were hauled out of the harbor last night and four of them, which had been the targets for many bombs the past two days, were reported scuttled.

The black-out also was abolished, on orders of Gen. Douglas Mac-

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FDR Holds War Council with 7 Top Leaders

Talks Are Held as Large Numbers of Japanese Land in Philippines

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UP). — President Roosevelt and his military-naval High Command met in a council of war at the White House today as seaborne Japanese troops landed "in large numbers" on the west coast of the Philippines after another heavy bombing of undefended Manila.

To the White House were summoned seven war leaders who, in a 90-minute survey of the situation with the President, were believed to have devoted at least part of their consultation to the Philippine situation and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's heroic defense of the United States' westernmost Pacific bastion.

The fact that no British military, naval or air chiefs appeared at the White House council, as had been anticipated, led to the impression that the battle of the Philippines may have been at the forefront of the talk.

This impression appeared to be

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The Japanese onslaught against Manila is taking the form of a giant pincer, one prong of which is aimed against the city from the narrow isthmus between Lamon Bay and Tayabas Bay; the other prong swinging southward from the Lingayen Gulf. The reports from each of these main fighting fronts are reported below by United Press reporters at the scene:

By Franz Weissblatt
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, United States Forces on North Luzon Front, Dec. 28 (UP). — Maj. Gen. J. M. Wainwright's defense army, blasting to bits several Japanese tanks charging the American lines with bright lights in hope of catching the outposts off guard, have "considerably slowed up" the enemy advance in the Lingayen zone some 90 miles north of Manila, a communique said tonight.

NORTH FRONT

A late night official announcement said the Japanese apparently had re-organized behind the Agno River in preparation for a renewed attempt to push south through the Rosales and Paniqui area and on down the direct rail-highway route toward the capital.

Excellent demolition work by the American and Philippine troops under the supervision of United States army engineers has accounted in good measure for the

(Continued on Page 3)

By George Teodoro
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES ON SOUTHEAST LUZON FRONT, Monday, Dec. 28 (UP). — Outnumbered American and Philippine troops dug in among the coconut groves fringing the Tiao River 63 miles southeast of Manila today for a stand against 10,000 to 15,000 Japanese invaders pushing up the Tayabas isthmus at a cost of 10 men for every fallen defender.

SOUTH FRONT

Advance units of the fighting forces faced each other across the narrow Tiaoong, sniping and trading inconclusive artillery fire, after three major engagements compelled the United States command to order a strategic retreat to positions better fitted for a new challenge.

The Japanese advancing inland from Atimonan on Lamon Bay appeared to have been joined by at least part of the landing force

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Japanese Invade Dutch East Indies

Parachute Troops Land in Sumatra Opposite British Malayan Base

BATAVIA, Dec. 28 (UP). — The Japanese today began what appeared to be their first attempt at an invasion of the Netherlands East Indies, heavily bombing the big airport at Medan, Sumatra, across the Straits of Malacca from the fallen British base at Penang, and also landing parachute troops.

Seven Japanese planes bombed the Medan airport, damaging the offices of the Royal Netherlands East Indies Airlines and killing at least 20 persons and wounding 40 or more. Simultaneously enemy transports dropped parachute troops at a number of points around the airport. N. E. I. troops immediately engaged the invaders and a communique said that fighting was continuing.

It was believed the Japanese were making a determined effort to gain control of the Medan air-

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Students at War

More than 300 delegates from 15 States met yesterday at the seventh annual convention of the American Student Union to map out a program for student participation in the defeat of Hitlerism. David Bennett of Harvard University and vice-chairman of the ASU, chaired the meeting during the afternoon session. The slogan of the convention is "Mobilize the Schools in the Nation's Defense; Learn While Defending the Nation."

Students Pledge Fight For Country

Ready to Man War Fronts, ASU Delegates Tell President

"We stand ready to man the battle-fronts wherever they may be," 300 delegates told President Roosevelt yesterday in a resolution passed unanimously at the seventh annual convention of the American Student Union.

Representing universities from 15 states, the young patriots declared themselves ready to serve "in the front lines, in the factories and in civilian defense" so that the democratic future of the schools may be secured.

The slogan of the convention, "Mobilize the Schools in the Nation's Service; Learn while defending the Nation," was highlighted in report of Bert Witt, national executive secretary.

He pointed out that Charles Lindbergh and other former members of the America First Committee constitute the major enemies within the nation in the war against the Axis.

"ERSATZ AMERICANS"

These men, whom Witt labeled "ersatz Americans," attempted to "divide the enemies of the war" and "scuttles the lend-lease program of aid to the Allies."

"Their phony protestations, calling upon America to concentrate on beating Japan," declared the youth leader, "is merely a ruse to hand America over to Hitler, just as their fellow fascists did in France."

Witt quoted the President to the effect that Japan's attack on the United States was part and parcel of the Axis grand strategy to dominate the world.

The impact of Japanese bombs

(Continued on Page 3)

100,000 More Say Free Earl Browder

Total of 1,700,000 Had Previously Appealed for Clemency

One hundred thousand more Americans have asked Browder's freedom since the mass petition was presented to Attorney General Biddle on Dec. 18, reports the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder of 1133 Broadway.

A total of 1,700,000 people had appealed for executive clemency for Browder by Dec. 18, the Committee reports.

Keep Sugar Prices Down—Henderson

More organizations, with many members, go on record each day for Browder's release.

The crew of the S. S. W. C. Fairbanks have asked the Chief Executive of the nation to free the jailed leader immediately. This is the 51st ship's crew to take action on the case.

The Los Angeles American Civil Liberties Union in requesting the President to grant immediate clemency.

(Continued on Page 3)

No Excuse for Inflationary Increases, He Tells Retailers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UP). — Price stabilizer, Leon Henderson tonight called on all food retailers to keep stable the price of sugar, warning that during the last world war hoarding and profiteering in this essential foodstuff reaped the proportions of a national scandal.

"I am confident," he said in an open letter, "that during this war America's retail distributors of food are 100 per cent behind their government's firm policy to protect the public against any repetition of that condition."

Henderson pointed out the office of price administration recently had imposed maximum sugar prices at the wholesale levels and thus made it possible for retail outlets to acquire their supplies at no advance over pre-war prices.

Nazi Reserves Near End, Defeat at Moscow Shows

Pravda Recalls Stalin's Statement That Red Army Is Only Now Approaching Its Full Strength

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Dec. 28.—The collapse of the Nazi offensive against Moscow and the subsequent defeat of the attackers by the Red Army conclusively proves the assertion of Stalin two months ago that Hitler is reaching the end of his reserve power, Pravda said yesterday in a leading editorial.

The editorial recalled Stalin's historic speech on the 24th anniversary of the October Revolution, in which he said that as Hitler reaches the end of his reserves the Red Army is only approaching its full reserve power.

Reviewing the course of the gigantic Soviet counter-offensive, Pravda said:

"The Red Army came out of this ordeal with flying colors and having worn down the enemy in defensive actions, mustered its forces, it has launched a counter-offensive in key sectors on the front, and has achieved a substantial success. The greatest of all battles, the Battle of Moscow, is won and with this victory came a period of counter-offensive against the enemy's shock troops at several sectors of the front.

HEAVY NAZI LOSSES

"German losses in men and material in the titanic battle around Moscow were terrific. From Nov. 16th through Dec. 20th the Red Army captured 2,113 tanks, 12,204 trucks, 1,578 guns, 1,131 mortars, 1,796 machine guns in addition to enormous quantities of submachine guns, motorcycles, armored cars and ammunition. Upwards of 117,000 German soldiers and officers were wiped out during this period on the western front alone.

"The failure of the Nazi plans to encircle and capture Moscow and the German defeat at the approaches to Moscow is of outstanding importance, proving as they do that the German reserves are becoming depleted as the war goes on. "In a historic speech delivered on the 24th anniversary of the October Revolution Stalin pointed out that there could be no doubt that after four months of war Germany,

whose manpower reserves are already running low, finds herself much more weakened than the Soviet Union whose reserves are only now being developed to the full. After six months of war Germany is still more weakened and the Soviet reserves continue to develop.

CONTINUE TO WIN

"No matter how difficult this war may be for the Red Army and for the workers and collective farmers and intellectuals suffering at the hands of Hitler's hordes, it can already be said that we are beginning to win and will continue to win.

"We will continue to win and score victories because our valiant Red Army has inexhaustible reserves, because behind it is a strong rear and the firm Soviet system, because the masses of workers and collective farmers and intellectuals are overcoming the difficulties of war and are rallying even closer around the Party of Lenin and Stalin and through the Soviet government in order to crush the German invaders.

"During the civil war it was sufficient for the Soviet government to sound a call to the workers and immediately they produced scores of new regiments. Today the Soviet government can produce new tank brigades, air squadrons and rifle divisions. The Red Army's reserves are inexhaustible, for the whole country stands behind its armed forces.

WAR PRODUCTION UP

"The popular guards, volunteer destroyer detachments, military training battalions and regiments, numerous guerrilla units—all these together with the regular reserve units represent fighting reinforcements for the army in the field and are prepared self-sacrificingly to join in combat against the enemy. "The armament output of the country is growing. The factories evacuated to districts safely behind the lines are resuming production. Far from becoming defeated, our reserves are growing with every day as the war continues.

"Under the direction of the Chairman of the State Committee of Defense, Stalin, the mighty Red Army reserves have been formed. The Germans cannot stand up to flank blows and attacks from the rear, they fear encirclement. The Red Army units have repeatedly demonstrated exemplary skill in offensive operations in encircling and destroying the enemy. The task of the Red Army's reserve units is to

learn the art of encircling and annihilating the enemy.

"Units of the Red Army now in the field continue to press and destroy the enemy at several sectors of the front. The Red Army which Hitler's hares have long ago declared annihilated is dealing blow after blow on the German occupation force. The successful advance of the Soviet troops on several fronts enhances the fighting spirit of the men, the commanders and the political instructors.

"In the glorious battles for their country with the name of the great and beloved Stalin on their lips and in their hearts, the Red Army's valorous fighters are every day increasing their blows against the hated fascist invaders and are destroying the enemy's manpower and material."

RAF Bombs Libyan Port Of Zuara

Ground Troops Clear The Enemy Out of 90-Mile Strip

CAIRO, Dec. 28 (UP).—British bombers sweeping beyond Tripoli to within 30 miles of the French Tunisian border, have blasted the Libyan seaport of Zuara, the Royal Air Force announced today as Imperial ground troops swept the 90-mile strip between Benghazi and Agadabia "almost clear of the enemy."

Apparently striking from new advance bases in the captured parts of Premier Mussolini's shattered North African empire, the RAF bombers made one of their deepest penetrations into Libya since the start of the present campaign on Nov. 18.

A ship in the harbor of Zuara, 65 miles west of Tripoli, was blown up in the attacks made on Friday night, a communique announced. Store dumps also were bombed and other ships, perhaps some carrying reinforcements for the battered Axis forces, were attacked.

Tripoli also was pounded, with ships set afire, and blazes started in the Spanish fort. A transport setting out for Italy was machine-gunned, the RAF announced.

British Imperial meanwhile "intensified" their pressure on the shattered Axis troops in the Agadabia area, a General Headquarters communique said. Only "small parties" remain in the area and they are being steadily mopped-up.

Britain Makes Small Raids On Norway

Attack Seen as Possible Prelude to Attempt At Invasion

LONDON, Dec. 28 (UP).—British warships, airplanes and troops raided the Norwegian coast on Saturday, the Admiralty announced tonight, and some quarters believed the attack might herald the start of a campaign to "soften up" German defenses as a prelude to an invasion attempt.

A terse communique said that a "small raid" was carried out, mainly against enemy shipping along the Norwegian coast—the first announced attack on the mainland of Norway since the Germans completed occupation of the country in the Spring of 1940.

"The operation was entirely successful in all respects and all our ships returned fit for immediate service," the Admiralty said. It added that a further communique would be issued as soon as the details are available.

MOST FORCEFUL RAID
A military spokesman said he did not know if the "Commandos," the rugged men of the night dressed in black who have made many daring previous raids, participated in the Norwegian attack. He said if they did, their own command would issue a communique.

All reports seemed to indicate that the raid was the most forceful the British have yet made against the Continent. Previous stories, mostly about the Commandos, have told of "hit and run" raids in which German sentries were strangled by night and during which ammunition and gasoline stores "mysteriously" blew up.

Commander Hails Valor Of Hawaii Civilians

Koreans Wire FDR Their Full Support—See Democratic Victory

HONOLULU, Dec. 28 (UP).—Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commander of the U. S. Army in Hawaii, thanked the civilian population of Honolulu today for their cooperation since the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

"The United States Army authorities are most grateful for and appreciative of the kindness shown their people by the civilian population during this emergency period," he said in an open letter, referring to the recent evacuation of army dependents to civilians' homes, he said.

"This is another outstanding example of the fine spirit of service and helpfulness that always comes to the fore in the time of the emergency. The Army is cognizant of the fact that such kindly assistance in this time of need and anxiety not only gave relief, comfort and a feeling of security to those who so generously and graciously have given aid. . . . But the morale of the Army of husbands and fathers at posts of duty in the field will be strengthened thereby."

The Sino-Korean peoples league sent the following radiogram to President Roosevelt:

"We pray for your speedy organization of all powers against the unjust Japanese invasion of the Pacific and for final victory. Hawaii's Koreans pledge their whole-hearted support to your valiant armed resistance to the Axis powers and toward the fight for the freedom of mankind."

"We believe all the Koreans in the Orient as well as in Korea proper will revolt against the Japanese forces soon and carry on activities assisting the democracies."

There are approximately 7,000 Koreans in Hawaii. Officials ordered fingerprinting of all Hawaiians to begin Wednesday. School teachers will catalog all families, including children from six years old, specifying their qualifications. Albert Waterhouse, named registration director, said the fingerprinting was necessary because Hawaii is a combat zone and complete information concerning all residents is necessary in event of the need for identification or for evacuation purposes.

Japanese Try Radio Panic Trick on Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 (UP).—The Navy announced today that a powerful Japanese radio station interrupted a San Francisco shortwave broadcast this morning to announce falsely that San Francisco was undergoing a bombing attack.

Axis Consuls Find Allied Flags Flying Over Them

SMYRNA, Turkey, Dec. 28 (Delayed UP).—The Italian Consul was horrified this morning to find the United States Stars and Stripes waving from his consulate flagstaff, and the German Consul, nearby, had a similar shock on finding the British Union Jack fluttering above his building.

Police could not find the Christmas night pranksters.

Soviet Flying Regiment Upholds High Traditions Set for It by Valeri Chkalov

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Dec. 28.—The Fighter Aircraft Regiment commanded by Major Yudakov is the oldest in the Red Army and has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner for distinguished service. It was in this regiment that Valeri Chkalov began his career and later became the greatest flyer of our time.

The regiment has also produced such outstanding fliers as Serov and Gritsova. The regiment has remained true to the Chkalov traditions. Six months of war have given its personnel tremendous experience in actual fighting. Constant observation and study of enemy tactics has enabled the fliers to work out new methods of air combat.

They have learned from experience that a Nazi squadron loses contact and orientation when its leading plane is downed. As a rule the leading machine is piloted by an experienced flying officer while the remainder are in the charge of less skilled and younger forces. Hence in every encounter, with the enemy, Soviet fliers make a group attack on the leader and then, having broken the enemy formation, proceed to down the remaining planes.



The Flag Still Flies over Palmyra Island, U. S. outpost far southwest of Hawaii, despite Japanese attacks. This official Navy photograph shows the daily ceremony of raising the flag over the tiny islet.

Work of Rebuilding Follows On Heels of Retreating Nazis

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Dec. 28.—As fast as the areas of the Eastern Front are cleared of Nazi soldiers the work of rebuilding begins, a leading article from the front reveals in Pravda.

Reporting on the rapid work of rebuilding, Pravda said:

"November and the beginning of December saw a turn in the patriotic war waged by the Soviet people against the German invaders. The consequences of this turn are already beginning to be felt by the Nazi occupation force."

The Red Army recaptured many Soviet towns and liberated hundreds of villages, industrial towns and dozens of railway stations including such important junctions as Gorkhchevo and Ustulovaya.

TOWNS BURNED

"The retreating Hitlerites set fire to the Soviet towns and villages and destroyed everything they could. "In Yefremov the Nazis burnt down a power plant, a clinic, the aeronautics club and hundreds of dwelling houses. Hundreds of buildings were razed to the ground in Rostov.

"Transport and communication facilities had been destroyed in the Nazi occupied areas. The roads were torn up and in places mined. Bridges were blown up. Many thousands of inhabitants were left without shelter or food."

"The big job confronting us is speedy restoration of the economy ruined by the German invaders and speedy aid for the population brutally looted by the Nazi marauders."

C. P. MAPS RECONSTRUCTION

"These questions were comprehensively discussed at the recent meetings of the Moscow and Rostov Regional Committees of the CPSU and at Party meetings in many liberated towns and villages. "The Moscow Party Committee adopted a program for the restoration of industry, municipal services, collective and state farms, housing construction and mapped out measures to help the population of the western districts of the Moscow region."

"With great enthusiasm the working people are taking to the restoration of ruined towns and villages. Rostov's electric system was restored in five to six days and in the same period the water system, tram cars, stores and shops opened. "In the Tulsa region telephone

communication have been restored with Tarusa, Alexin, Dubna and all the other districts cleared of the enemy."

REBUILT POWER PLANT

"In Yefremov work is now under way on the electric power plant, watermains, railway and bridges. "In Solnechnogorsk the Red Army sappers destroyed mines which the Germans had laid in the flour mill and set in operation."

"Engineers and building experts have been sent to Kiln, Rogachev and Istra to restore the local industries."

"The Academy of Sciences has appointed a special committee to prepare plans for the restoration of Tolstol's estate."

"The population in the areas liberated from the Nazis is coming back to normal life. "The inhabitants are returning from the forests where they sought refuge from the fascists. "The population of the Moscow region has taken the initiative in

coming to the aid of the brothers and sisters who have been the victims of fascist plunder."

NORMAL LIFE RETURNS

"The Pushkin district of the Moscow Region has organized the collection of foodstuffs for the population. On the initiative of the workers of the Krasny Bogatir factory, clothing and footwear are being collected. The wives of railwaymen in the Moscow freight yards and Yaroslavl railway are sewing clothes for the children."

"Such public initiative will undoubtedly constitute an important source of relief for the liberated population."

"The normal, free Soviet life is coming back into its own in the towns and villages cleared of the enemy. Soviet institutions are resuming work. The speedy healing of the wounds, the restoration of economy and the conversion of the liberated areas into fortresses inaccessible to the enemy is now the task."



Steel Creates Own Blackout, Gary, Ind., when tall chimneys belch extra volume of black smoke to screen the area during an anti-air-raid test. Only a shift of the wind prevented a total blackout.

Famine in Finland, Says Paper In Sweden

Infant Deaths Mount and Disease Spread in Starving Country

MOSCOW, Dec. 28.—Finland is smitten with hunger and disease, says a survey made by the official Swedish Children's Welfare Association and reported in the Stockholm paper Svenska Morgensbladet.

Incredible want reigns throughout Finland, says the Swedish organization. Infant mortality from disease due to chronic malnutrition has reached mass proportions. With fathers in the army and mothers in the war industries the children are left to themselves.

Most of the Finnish people, says the report, cannot afford to buy the rations issued to foodcard holders. Families with many children suffer most acutely. The bread shortage is especially severe. Two large bakeries in one city closed because for lack of flour.

Soviet Citizens List Atrocities; Help Rout Nazis

People Attack Foe With Axes, Pitchforks As Red Army Appears

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Dec. 28.—Hundreds of villages on the Western Front have already been recaptured from the enemy. Every village where the Red Army reappears is the scene of a spontaneous meeting at which the liberated Soviet citizens involuntarily recall the horrors they recently experienced.

In their retreat the Germans left behind thousands of orphans, and tortured and maimed, innocent peaceful citizens.

In a statement drawn up by the inhabitants of the village Kamenka we read:

"Between Dec. 2 to 7, 1941, when the village was occupied by German troops they committed the following atrocities: assassination of Collective Farm Chairman, Leonid Antonov; assassination of Alexei Raripitsky because he refused to give up his felt boots; assassination of Nikita Avodovsky because he wore an old Red Army cap; assassination of Alexander Prokofyev, because he had been decorated by the Soviet Government; assassination of an old woman and two Red Army prisoners."

Thus seven people were killed in a space of a few days in this small village.

In the village of Perdpo, the Germans captured 26 wounded Red Army men, forced them to transport ammunition, after which they shot them.

BURN WOUNDED

In the village of Batyaniko, the Germans burned a house in which 18 wounded Red Army men were lying.

In the village of Unino the fascists drove 100 local inhabitants into one of the houses, which they then blew up.

When retreating from the village of Redkino, the fascists rounded up 150 women and children, drove them into a vegetable store house and set fire to it. With the heroic assistance of Red Army men who arrived on the scene in time, they were all rescued from a horrible death.

It is not surprising that the people are making the German non-stop pay for their crimes. On a number of sectors of the front the local inhabitants are themselves striking at and exterminating the Germans who are retreating in panic. They pursue the marauders with axes, stake and pitchforks. When Red Army men approached the village of Pondsakovo they saw how the collective farmers of neighboring villages met the fleeing robbers with stakes and drove them back in the direction of the advancing Red Army men. The women attacked the Hitlerite bandits with pitchforks and the children hurled hand-grenades, captured from the enemy, at them.

Japanese Planes Carry American-Made Radios

A NAVAL AIR STATION IN OAHU, Hawaii, Dec. 27 (UP) (Delayed).—Some of the Japanese planes which raided Hawaii three weeks ago carried American-made radio instruments with English lettering on the dials, the commander of this air station said today.

Appoint New Zealand Minister to Washington

AUCKLAND, Dec. 28 (UP).—Walter Nash, deputy premier and minister of finance, today was appointed New Zealand's first Minister to Washington.

BOOKS

BREAD and a STONE

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John Barbirolli and Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York. Set M-413. Five 12" records in album.....\$5.75

In a lighter vein

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Andre Kostelanetz and Orchestra with Alec Templeton (piano). Set X-199. Two 12" records in album.....\$3.95

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The Red Army Chorus in Soviet Songs.....\$3.19

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La Rina de los plines.....\$3.95

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Andre Kostelanetz and Orchestra.....\$3.95

RECOLLECTIONS OF TCHAIKOVSKY—Art. Shvedov
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Defending Our Merchantmen:

Shortly before the Japanese attack on the Pacific possessions of the United States, Congress authorized the arming

of all merchant vessels flying the American flag, that they might defend themselves against attack. To provide crews for such vessels the Navy established an armed-guard training center at Little Creek, Va., where sailors were taught

methods of providing for emergencies, familiarizing themselves with all weapons likely to be used aboard the ship. At left: Sailors practice loading 4-inch shells. Center left: Ensign C. F. Calvert explains the operation of fuses for

anti-aircraft shells. Center right: Sailors firing 4-inch shells on the gunboat Paducah. At right: Taking apart a 30-caliber machine gun.

Cleveland Hurries to Perfect Its Defenses

Flight of Mystery Plane Spurs City to Hasten Raid Precautions

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—Reported night flying of a mystery plane over the nearby Ravenna munitions works and over Sandusky ordnance plant resulted this week in speeding up of Cleveland's air-raid precautions and stimulating defense activity on every front.

Checking of all air-fields by the FBI and tightening of flying controls have provided no clue on the origin or purpose of the low-winged monoplane which dipped and circled under cover of the night over two major munition works only a few miles away.

But the incident has brought home the gravity of the danger and a new surge of preparations to meet it.

ENLIST WARDENS
In the words of Mayor Lausche, everyone has a part to play and full speed ahead has been indicated in the drive to fill the ranks of 25,000 air raid wardens needed in Cleveland's 15 reporting centers. With 3,500 wardens from the ranks of war veterans alone already registered in a campaign involving a number of regional meetings, supplemented by intensive use of the radio and newspapers, defense officials are pushing for mass enlistment of wardens in each of the city's wards under leadership of the respective councilmen and ward leaders.

Trade union enlistment, previously confined to other defense activities such as first-aid is expected to swell the warden-ranks immediately. Classes for training instructors of air-raid wardens are in full swing and for each of the 15 zones experts are hurrying to complete plans needed for effective patrol.

This week also saw first experi-

Manila Bombed Second Time By Japanese

Defenders Entrench in New Positions to Check Invader

(Continued from Page 1)

Arthur from his headquarters in the battle field. Fires, embolizing the tropical sky for miles, already had made the black-out useless and it was abolished in further token of the city's helplessness.

63 MILES AWAY

An Army headquarters communiqué reporting that enemy pressure is increasing on the southeast front, where the Japanese were only 63 miles away, that "our troops are resisting valiantly" and that there was little change on the north front, where the enemy was less than 100 miles away, offered little comfort to this beleaguered Philippine capital.

The only good news was the announcement that at least three Japanese bombers were shot down Saturday, and that American bombers sank one Japanese transport and damaged another in a raid off Davao, on the island of Mindanao, Christmas night.

Sunday's bombings were a repetition of Saturday's in ruthlessness and havoc. The waterfront, the intramuros — the ancient, walled city — and the business district were hardest hit. San Juan de Letran College, one of the oldest Catholic institutions in the Philippines, and the Daily Herald newspaper chain building were demolished. The huge National Rice and Corn Corporation warehouse burned all night. One blaze swept through the slum area of Intramuros, destroying the homes of thousands of laboring class Filipinos and Chinese, who trudged through the streets, dragging children and household possessions.

It was impossible to estimate the casualties, but they would have been much higher if the bombing had started before the Sunday church services were over.

The day had begun peacefully. At 7:50 A. M. two Japanese appeared, apparently to inspect Saturday's damage. They dropped no bombs and no alarm was sounded. The inhabitants took hope that the open city declaration might be observed.

Just before noon, the assault was resumed. Seven bombers flew in low from the north and south, and one circled the city at great speed, at 1,000 feet height. The alarm sounded at 11:35 A. M.

The first noticeable bomb hit was scored at 12:08 P. M. on a ship just outside the breakwater, setting it afire. Other ships hugged the banks of the Pasig River, forming targets dangerously close to enemy buildings.

Nine more bombers flew in and began splitting off into formations of threes. They swooped down on the intramuros, concentrating on abandoned, 16th century Fort Santiago in the northeast corner of the walled city.

The first bombs fell in the slum district. Soon fires sprang up on both sides of the \$2,000,000 Santo Domingo church, which was all but destroyed Saturday.

The daily bulletin said 4,000 prisoners broke out of Muntinlupa Penitentiary, near Manila, hoping to be admitted into army.

Nazis Shoot Down Australian Red Cross Plane

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 28 (UP).—The Air Ministry said today that three members of the Royal Australian Air Force were injured when their ambulance plane, marked clearly with a Red Cross, was shot down by a strong force of German Messerschmitt planes in Libya.

Spain Vets Now in U.S. Army Are Glad To Get a Second Crack at Axis Troops

"We took a crack at the Axis in Spain," said a young private who within a period of a few years has been called upon to fight the fascists twice, once as a volunteer in the Spanish-Republican Army and now as a defender of his own country.

Sitting in the offices of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade at 77 Fifth Ave. the soldier said, "They're not so tough. We had them running a couple of times in Spain, but the lack of material caught up with us. Now with American production and the combined military effort of the United States, Britain, the Soviet

Union and China, we'll finish the job."

Another private who also considers one of his most precious possessions the insignia of the Spanish Veterans, interrupted his buddy.

GLAD OF NEW CHANCE

"It makes me feel good to be able to fight these fascists with American equipment. We know that the people are behind us and we hope to finish the job now," he declared.

Handsome in their uniforms, the young soldiers, who spent more than a year in Spain during 1937 and 1938, fighting at Quinto, Puento, the Ebro and Belchite, have been

in American service for nearly a year.

Both men pointed out that the declaration of war by the United States against the Berlin-Tokio-Rome Axis had quickened the spirits of the boys in uniform who want a chance to show that they know how to fight to the finish.

"For a while, the spirits of some were low," the private from Fort Dix said. "They didn't know exactly what was expected of them, what it was all about. But there's no mistaking it now."

He asserted that morale was high since the army games in the South when many of boys saw the excel-

lent equipment of the U. S. Army for the first time.

"If we had just had that equipment," he mused, "we would have cleaned them up in Spain."

Other reasons for high morale, the vet said, were that the boys wanted "action" now and that they knew the public was behind them in the all-out fight.

The boys were proud to announce that 50 of their group were already in the army and that their organization had informed the government that they were prepared to serve in whatever capacity it deemed necessary.

Tokio Begins Invasion of Dutch Indies

Parachute Troops Land in Sumatra

(Continued from Page 1)

the alternate route from India to Batavia and Singapore.

The Japanese attack on Medan began at 2:30 P. M., according to the Aneta News Agency, and continued for about 45 minutes. A passenger plane of the Royal Netherlands East Indies airlines, K. N. I. L. M., which was about to take off, was hit and destroyed by fire.

The number of parachute troops landed was not given but it was assumed the Japanese were making an effort in force and were prepared to suffer heavy losses in their attempt to seize the strategic Medan airport.

BRITISH HOLD JAPANESE IN MALAYA

SINGAPORE, Dec. 28 (UP).—Powerful punches by British artillery, planes and infantry have thwarted a Japanese effort to cross the Perak river in northwest Malaya, knocked out a motor column on the east coast, and devastated the main enemy air base in southern Thailand, an imperial communiqué reported today.

Informants said the Japanese, many of them sneaking through the jungles and plantations in tailored native garb to conceal their identity, were finding it harder and harder to maintain their offensive. Severe enemy losses, lengthening communication lines and stiffening imperial defenses were credited.

A shattering British air raid on the Sungai Patani airbase near the Malay-Thailand border, principal base for Japanese bombing operations all over the peninsula, was described officially as one of the most effective blows yet dealt in the long range defense of Singapore.

At least 10 Japanese planes were completely destroyed on the ground, a number of others were damaged, some buildings were wiped out, and many fires kindled, the communiqué said.

Repair Ship Launched

The YR-26, naval repair ship, was launched at the Dekon Shipbuilding Corporation's yard in Brooklyn this week end, while work continued on another "floating workshop," which was decorated with a sign: "Remember Pearl Harbor."

The YR-26 is an all-steel, two-deck, welded vessel, which will be towed out to sea to repair damaged ships.

Forfeit Citizenship

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Army deserters will forfeit their citizenship rights "forever," the War Department has announced.

Philippine Fronts

North
(Continued from Page 1)

slowdown in the Japanese push, the field headquarters communiqué reported.

TRICK ATTACK
It was learned that during Saturday night a number of Japanese tanks, inaugurating a new scheme of Nipponese deception, rammed at the defense lines with lights ablaze, their crewmen obviously hoping to thrust deep and spread havoc before the nature of their missions became apparent.

Anti-tank guns opening up at close range blew the tanks apart like sardines cans, showering the battleground with wreckage.

Chapanatun, capital of Nueva Ecija Province 55 miles straight north of Manila, suffered heavily in a big fire of undetermined origin. Twenty solid blocks of business buildings and residences were destroyed.

The writer made a trip through the cane fields and roads behind the North Luzon front line and saw women and children evacuating the barrios or settlements, carrying their belongings on top of their heads and in a motley array of vehicles ranging from carts to Model T Fords.

FILIPINOS NOW VETERANS

One car was carrying a coffin containing the body of the family's daughter.

But the men and boys were standing guard over their homes. They were armed with weapons of all kinds including the deadly blow knives and modern army rifles. Their preparedness resulted from tales of Japanese terrorizing activities among the civilian population, such word flying by "bamboo wireless" through the islands.

The field headquarters communiqué said "there was little activity" on the Lingayen front Sunday. It attributed the lull to Japanese reorganization behind the Agno River.

Newly formed Philippine Army detachments, under fire since the outbreak of hostilities, are speedily becoming seasoned veterans and approaching the standards of well-trained Philippine Scouts, the communiqué said.

Disprove Rumor That Brauchitsch Landed in Ireland

LONDON, Dec. 28 (Monday) (UP).—Despatches from Eire today disproved a rumor, emanating from Belfast, that Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, whom Adolf Hitler ousted last week from the German Army Command, had landed in County Kerry by airplane.

Responsible quarters in Belfast disclaimed the report and an investigation in the vicinity of Cork indicated that it probably arose from the fact that a German plane was forced down in County Kerry last Friday. The highest German ranking on that plane was a sergeant. The crew was interned.

from Mauban, with a merger at Lucena, capital of Tayabas Province which gave them command of the isthmus.

MAKE STAND ON RIVER

From Mauban, 57 miles southeast of Manila, the Japanese struck out westward along the Mauban-Lucena road by way of Lucban to meet their comrades from Atimonan, 75 miles from the capital, at Lupena and cut off the peninsula stretching down to Legaspi.

Military spokesmen were confident that the defense forces had been reorganized and deployed along the Tayabas river in the best possible positions to make a successful stand against the expected Japanese onslaughts.

The forces in that area were composed of Americans, Philippine Army detachments, and veteran constabulary throwing in their full strength with the troops.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES

Terrific Japanese losses were reported in the battles during the enemy advance from Atimonan. Though overwhelmingly outnumbered, the defenders were praised for putting up a stout fight, and many who took part in the sanguinary combat said the ratio of losses must have been about 10 Japanese for every defender.

"During the initial Japanese push from Atimonan to Paglalao," a high officer said, "a lone American anti-tank gun accounted for two Japanese field guns and three tanks."

A shell grazed a Japanese officer on the left shoulder, tearing off his epaulet and sending his insignia hurtling into a tree where it was embedded.

The scene of the present fighting was one of the commonwealth's most productive coconut regions. The troops were able to deploy through an advantageous terrain filled with coconut trees whose spreading palms formed a canopy, shielding them from enemy observation planes. The marauding airmen, baffled by the cover, often virtually skimmed the treetops, strafing blind.

A United States machine gunner spotted a Japanese motorcyclist approaching a bridge which the Americans had destroyed as they withdrew. An easy target, the motorcyclist and his rider were blasted out of action, and Filipino soldiers later retrieved the machine and its gun.

Australia War Council to Hear Churchill Message

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 28 (UP).—The Australian War Council was summoned today for a conference Wednesday to hear and consider a "most important" communication from Prime Minister Winston Churchill which was expected to have a vital bearing on the conduct of the war in the Pacific.

Students Pledge Fight For Country

Ready to Man War Fronts, ASU Delegates Tell President

(Continued from Page 1)

upon Pearl Harbor "destroyed the last remnants of the ivory towers and molded the students of America into a single fighting front," he asserted.

With aplauded the students who had already joined civilian agencies and urged that colleges and high schools undertake new defense courses.

Referring to the "battle of production" he said, "We have yet to face the task of turning our nation's potential power to actual production and man power."

The main resolution adopted unanimously yesterday stressed the need for national unity in the military annihilation of Hitlerism.

Lauding the heroism of America's allies — Britain, the Soviet Union and China — the resolution declared in part:

"We cannot permit any group to take advantage of this crisis for America to strike blows at our democracy for the sake of private gain."

"There is no room for private wars within our country against labor, against minorities, against our already achieved social legislation. There is only one war and that is against Hitlerism. Equitable distribution of the tax burden based on ability to pay, strict prevention of war profiteering, complete liquidation of business-as-usual practices must be established. We will strengthen our fight against fascism abroad."

Today's sessions will consider the role of the students on the home front, in uniform and in the classroom. The convention concludes tomorrow.

Educator Would Ban Slanders on Minorities

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library and lecturer in the Department of History, College of the City of New York, today advocated a federal ban on books, newspapers and radio broadcasts "which slander the Negro people or any other racial group in our nation."

Dr. Reddick spoke before the 27th annual meeting of the Phi Beta Sigma, a national convention of Negro college men and graduates, in Tindley Temple, Broad and Fitzwater Sts.

"If it is true that we need the support of the whole American people to win," Dr. Reddick said, "it is certainly true that we cannot win without the Negro. It would be absurd to think we could win without the support of those 13,000,000 loyal Americans known as Negroes." Dr. Reddick condemned such books as "Mr. George's Joint," screen and radio plays like "Drums Beat in Manhattan" and some textbooks which depict the Negro as a "superstitious, glibble simpton, as a happy slave who never wanted freedom, or as a grinning, irresponsible buffoon, ready at a moment's notice to dance and sing, or as a petty thief or vicious criminal."

100,000 More Say Free Earl Browder

Total of 1,700,000 Had Previously Appealed for Clemency

(Continued from Page 1)

mutation for Browder stated that "whatever conflicting views may be as to whether the prosecution by the Department of Justice . . . constituted in the first instance an abridgment of civil rights, there is unanimity of opinion — amongst liberals concerned with the preservation of the Bill of Rights that the imposition of a four-year sentence upon Browder has the result of an additional punishment imposed upon him because of his espousal of what, until recent months, constituted political heterodoxy."

Local 77 of the Textile Workers, Union City, N. J., has passed a resolution at a regular meeting to request President Roosevelt for immediate executive action in the Browder case. The textile workers said in their resolution that the entire labor movement is now united in the war against Hitlerism and that such a well-known anti-fascist as Browder should not be held in prison on a charge of a minor passport technicality.

NEEDED FOR VICTORY

A wire was dispatched to President Roosevelt from Local 338 of the Wholesale, Retail and Food Chain Store Employees in Boro Park, New York, asking in the name of justice and fair play to "use his power as President to pardon Earl Browder, who as the most out-

spoken anti-fascist will be of great help in this present struggle for Victory over the Axis powers." The wire received a unanimous endorsement from all members present.

The Executive Board of Local 35 of the United Office and Professional Workers, Seattle, Wash., notified Tom Mooney, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, that it wired President Roosevelt for the immediate freedom of the jailed anti-fascist.

Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, has wired Roosevelt that "Mr. Browder received the harshest sentence ever meted out for technical infraction of passport regulations. . . . He is known as a most consistent and intelligent fighter against fascism and for democratic rights of the people. His services would be invaluable in this period of national emergency. To keep Earl Browder imprisoned in this critical hour is a serious detriment to the interests of our nation."

"I join with many thousands of Americans in stating I consider Earl Browder a true son of the American people who has devoted his life to the cause of the exploited people. . . . Mr. President, your deeds have reflected great courage and moral integrity which inspired the American people during the critical history of the past ten years. I appeal to you today as the Chief Executive of our country to use your executive power to commute the sentence of Earl Browder."

24 Towns in South Taken By Red Army

Regains 332 Towns, Takes Much Booty in Last 10 Days

GAIN ON ALL FRONTS

Put Nazi Casualties at 120,000 on Central Front in Month

(Continued from Page 1)

advance has virtually cleared the sector of Germans.

Some units of Soviet tanks crossed the frozen river and others attacked from the flank, the broadcast said. Routed, the Germans abandoned their arms and ammunition. The same tank units in 12 days of previous fighting were able to have destroyed 70 German tanks and large numbers of enemy guns.

The government newspaper *Pravda*, in a dispatch from its correspondent on the Moscow front, said:

"Beyond Volokolamsk (northwest of Moscow) there are a great number of natural barrier defense lines at which the Germans attempt to slow down our advance. They prepared firing pits and concentrated artillery and mine throwers."

"But we do not accept the challenge to positional warfare. Having passed from the defense to a resolute offensive, our troops continue to fling the enemy back, overwhelming his rear guards and moving steadily forward."

"The Red Army is advancing westward with its supply trains, cannon, field kitchens and tanks, and there is no end to this avalanche of men, machines and horses. Beyond the unremitting thunder of cannon, another army is rolling back westwards."

By strengthening our democratic institutions in the prosecution of the war."

There was lively, intelligent discussion from the delegates about women's role in the war, colonial participation against Hitlerism, the role of the Negro and exposure of the appeasers from Lindbergh to Norman Thomas.

The large meeting hall was decorated with slogans reading: "Time Is Short; Defend America—Defeat the Axis," "Win the War to Win the Peace" and "American Students to Your Battle-Stations."

At the evening session, Sylvia Sidney described the role of civilian defense for the American Women's Volunteer Services.

Today's sessions will consider the role of the students on the home front, in uniform and in the classroom. The convention concludes tomorrow.



Workers Correspondence

From Factories, Farms,
Mines, Mills and Office



Brewster Corp. Wage Increase Spurs Men in Production Drive

Men Say That Unionism Aids Greatly in War on Axis

Long Island City.

Workers Correspondence Dept.: Last week the workers at Brewster Aeronautical Corp. won a victory of real significance for themselves as union men and for the whole country as well. In accepting the contract as finally agreed to by the management they showed their deep desire to eliminate any obstacles that would stand in the way of a peaceful settlement and uninterrupted production.

Airplane Workers

Under the terms of this new contract we gained a 10 cents an hour general increase and a 5 cents an hour reclassification in April. There are other numerous minor gains which I will not go into here. Although it is true that we originally called for a 15 cents general increase, the workers made it clear at their general membership meeting at which they voted for the acceptance of the contract that the fate of all union men hung in the balance.

The men in Brewsters made it understood that Hitlerism must be smashed at all costs, that our country and all the countries that are fighting this common cause would receive our guarantee of delivery for these ships. To safeguard the country's labor force must be protected, so that labor will have the moral and physical strength to outproduce Hitler. But all the increases in salary we have received won't mean a thing if any of the Axis powers were to invade and overrun our country.

Another very important clause in our contract, and one in which we are all vitally interested in at the present time is the one on production. Under this clause, the union and management are to meet together and discuss the problems of production as it exists in the shop, making necessary changes, eliminations, additions, etc. In other words, finding ways and means of increasing production to the limit. In the past this has been a serious set-back in our shop. There have been a number of lay-offs which under proper planning and management could easily have been avoided. Such a clause is a major victory for the workers in this all-out effort. They could also have proper representation on any new idea or elimination of any bottlenecks in their respective departments.

APPRECIATE UNION'S VALUE

Gradually, the workers here are realizing that unionism can do for them. That even in a period of emergency such as this, they can go forward, progress and even win victories. Some workers, especially the newer ones who have never been in any kind of a union before, are still skeptical of what a union can do for them. They point out such examples as Republic Aviation Corp., which divided \$200,000 among 5,000 men as a Christmas bonus. Such an example is ridiculous in the face of facts. First of all, Republic hasn't given a bonus to their employees since last Christmas. When you divide \$200,000 among 5,000 men you only get about a penny or two per hour for each man. Compare that to the two 6-cent increases and now the 10-cent increase which we received in Brewster in one year. Then all you have to do is add the fact that security on the job is something you can only enjoy in a union shop. And, above all, trade unions in organizing the unorganized, help to unite and strengthen the working class in the fight against Hitlerism.

All this brings to my mind the all-important question of education in our local which is in an extreme necessity of improvement. The union should see to it that development of the men in the political trade union sense is raised to a higher level than it is today. The battle to stop any more Smith bills and for the passage of some form of price control bills offer such opportunities for discussion and development in which all could participate. Today the men at Brewster, equipped and conscious of the job they have to do, place themselves in the front line of the battle for production toward victory and the defeat of Fascism.

BREWSTER WORKER.

'UE' Members Raise 'Smash Hitler' Fund

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 28.—In a one-day drive, 237 employees of General Cable Co. here gave over \$1,000 to a "Smash Hitler" fund being raised by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (U.E.R.M.W.).



Even Goldfish Are Enlisted in U. S. war effort: Miss Kay Bishop feeding the fish at Western Electric's Hawthorne Works in Chicago, where they are used to consume minute plants (algae), which attach themselves to the glass of a tank used for testing the solution from which carbon filaments are made for telephone switchboards, making weekly changes of the water unnecessary.

Paterson Workers Vote \$129 for Aid

Asbestos Plant Employees Also Act To Strengthen Civilian Defense

Paterson, N. J. Workers Correspondence Dept.: The workers of the Union Asbestos and Rubber Company at a regular shop meeting here voted to contribute for Soviet medical aid, British war relief, and the American Red Cross.

They also went on record for all-out aid to civilian defense and for increased production for national defense.

Asbestos Workers

Gradually, the workers here are realizing that unionism can do for them. That even in a period of emergency such as this, they can go forward, progress and even win victories. Some workers, especially the newer ones who have never been in any kind of a union before, are still skeptical of what a union can do for them. They point out such examples as Republic Aviation Corp., which divided \$200,000 among 5,000 men as a Christmas bonus. Such an example is ridiculous in the face of facts. First of all, Republic hasn't given a bonus to their employees since last Christmas. When you divide \$200,000 among 5,000 men you only get about a penny or two per hour for each man. Compare that to the two 6-cent increases and now the 10-cent increase which we received in Brewster in one year. Then all you have to do is add the fact that security on the job is something you can only enjoy in a union shop. And, above all, trade unions in organizing the unorganized, help to unite and strengthen the working class in the fight against Hitlerism.

Army Deserters Forfeit Citizenship, U. S. Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UP).—The War Department warned today that deserters from the army forfeit their rights of citizenship. The warning was in a statement calling attention to provisions of federal law governing wartime penalties.

"Such deserters will be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, and will not be able to exercise any of the rights of citizen ship," the department said.

Minneapolis UE Acts for Victory

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.—Managements under contract to Local 1139 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (U.E.R.M.W.) will be asked to form joint union-management production councils as part of the local's "Win the War" campaign.

28th G. E. Plant Goes for UE

DECATUR, Ind., Dec. 28.—A Labor Board victory here last week added the 28th plant of the General Electric Co. to the list of those where the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (U.E.R.M.W.) is certified.

Communists in Jersey to Hold War Rally

Party Invites 2,000 State Organizations to Join in Victory Meeting

(Special to the Daily Worker) NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 28.—In a letter to more than 2,000 organizations in New Jersey announcing a "win-the-war" rally, the State Committee of the Communist Party declares that "it stands four-square behind the President in the prosecution of the war against the Axis powers" and that it will do everything it can to help win the "people's war against the world fascists for the defense of America."

The letter announces a rally to be held at the Mosque Theatre here on Sunday, Feb. 1, at 3:30 P. M. William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Party; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and James W. Ford, members of the National Committee, will speak.

"The Communist Party," said William Norman, State Secretary, "joins in this all-out effort with no reservations of any kind. . . . In New Jersey labor has already indicated its ability to rise to the occasion. The AFL and CIO are leading the way in Essex County, Paterson and Hudson County, but there remains much to be done."

State Surveys Housing For Evacuees

Makes House-to-House Canvass of Upstate Rural Areas

With three counties completed, and more than 8,000 volunteer enumerators in 15 other upstate counties at work on a house-to-house survey, Edward Weinfeld, State Commissioner of Housing, reported yesterday rapid progress in a survey of available accommodations in the event that it becomes necessary to evacuate women and children, the aged and infirm, from the metropolitan centers of the state. The survey to establish housing for evacuees is being supervised by the State Division of Housing, acting for Governor Lehman's Evacuation Committee, of which Major General John P. O'Ryan is Chairman.

More than 4,000 survey report forms have already been distributed for the use of the volunteer enumerators, Commissioner Weinfeld said. These cards will record not only the number of evacuees that can be accommodated in each home, but also the condition of the house, the sufficiency of water and sanitary facilities, and the availability of schools and transportation. All of these factors are of major importance, he pointed out, in preparing adequate plans for any large scale movement of population from the congested metropolitan areas. Four additional upstate counties are preparing to undertake similar surveys.

"The huge task which we have undertaken would have been impossible except for the wholehearted response of volunteers in our upstate counties," Commissioner Weinfeld said. "These men and women, living in areas comparatively safe from the threat of air attack, have rallied splendidly to the task of planning to protect those dwelling in the much more exposed metropolitan districts. The field enumerators are covering not only houses that are occupied by year-round residents but the summer homes, camps and summer hotels in their respective districts."

"It has been most heartening to receive countless offers of cooperation and assistance in making our plans for possible evacuation. There have been many such offers from individuals not only in New York State but in nearby states as well who are ready to open their homes to evacuees."

Sir John Dill to Remain in U.S. on War Problems

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UP).—Sir John G. Dill, retiring chief of the British Imperial Staff who accompanied Prime Minister Winston Churchill to the United States, will remain in Washington "for a time" handling Anglo-American military collaboration, the British Press Service said today.

Missouri Governor Thanks C.P. For Pledge

Party Is Active in All Phases of Civilian Defense Work

(Special to the Daily Worker) ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—Governor Forrest C. Donnell of Missouri wrote the State Committee of the Communist Party from his office at Jefferson City last week that its pledge to help defend the country was "greatly appreciated."

The Governor's letter, addressed to the State Committee offices at 506 North Vandeventer St., and marked "Attention: Mr. Ralph Shaw, Secretary," was dated Dec. 23. It follows:

"Gentlemen: Please accept my thanks for your telegram of yesterday in which you pledge complete loyalty and devotion to our country and cooperation to the State Government and myself in mobilizing our State for defense. I assure you that the telegram is greatly appreciated."

The Missouri Communist Party has been actively participating in city-wide registration for civilian defense and in the Red Cross fund drive. The State Committee also purchased \$500 in defense bonds and is following this with neighborhood campaigns for bond and stamp buying.

IWO Clubs to Hold Defense Rally in Chicago Jan. 10

(Special to the Daily Worker) CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—A Soviet film, "We Are From Krasnodar," and a program of music, dance and song by the cultural groups of the women's and junior clubs of the International Workers Order will feature a National Defense Rally to be held at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., on Saturday, Jan. 10.

Another feature of the rally will be an exhibit of garments knitted by the IWO clubs. Speakers from the Chicago commission on National Defense have been invited to address the meeting.

Arrest Man on Beach Flashing Light Out to Sea

An air raid warden charged yesterday that he had caught Harry Jaggar, 33, standing on a lonely beach, alternately flashing a light out to sea and peering through high-powered binoculars.

The warden, Abraham Belok, called a policeman. Jaggar was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and the Federal Bureau of Investigation notified.

Detroit Mayor Thanks C. P. for Pledge of Support

Expresses Appreciation for Party's Offer of Full Cooperation

(Special to the Daily Worker) DETROIT, Dec. 28.—Mayor Jeffries this week formally thanked the Communist Party for its offer of full cooperation in the struggle against the Axis forces.

Patrick Toohey, state secretary of the Michigan Communist Party, recently wrote Jeffries that "as Mayor of the city of Detroit, you are entitled to this grave time to have the assurance of all people that they will support without reserve and without regard to cost our national effort to destroy the nation's enemies."

"In this solemn moment the State Committee of the Communist Party at its latest sessions expressed to you the loyal and undivided support of every member of our Party and their readiness to the demands placed upon all American citizens to enable our great state and of our mighty nation to attain victory in its just cause."

"In common with all other patriotic Americans, the Communist Party stands at attention for the service of our state and nation in its just war for freedom."

The Mayor's letter expressed thanks and said, "Please convey our appreciation to your membership for their kind and thoughtful offer of assistance."

Union Makes Boss Go on War Production

BRISTOL, Conn., Dec. 28.—Because shop committees of Local 260 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (U.E.R.M.W.) insisted that fuses for the war are more important than 30-day clocks, the Ingraham Clock Co. here has agreed to transfer workers to the war order and give up manufacture of the clocks. In addition to transferred workers, about 400 new employees will be needed for the fuse order.

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Communist to Broadcast on War Production

(Special to the Daily Worker) DETROIT, Dec. 28.—David Mates, state leader of the Michigan Communist Party, will speak on the weekly radio broadcast of the Party over station WJLB on Sunday, Dec. 28, at 7 P. M.

Mates will speak on the "Battle for Production" as it relates to the auto industry, which at present is practically closed down due to the change-over from civilian production to war production.

This is the second in a series of broadcasts that will continue indefinitely.

Americans in Chinese Cities Held by Japanese

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UP).—American consular officials and other Americans in Swatow and Amoy, China, are being held in custody by the Japanese; the State Department was informed today.

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Find 7 Bodies In Mine Disaster

Eleven Men Were Trapped When Blast Loosed a Rock Barrier

HARCO, Ill., Dec. 28 (UP).—Rescue crews working to reach eight men trapped by a "black damp" explosion 400 feet beneath the surface of the Peabody Coal Mine informed officials at the surface at 1:25 P. M. today that seven bodies had been found.

FDR Holds War Council with 7 Top Leaders

Talks Are Held as Large Numbers of Japanese Land in Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

supported by the fact that Rear Admiral Richard K. Turner of the Navy's war plans division was included in the White House strategy talks for the first time.

Unofficial quarters said that the outcome of the siege of the Philippines depends, above all, on increased air power for MacArthur's defending forces, but no word came from the White House as to what transpired there in the Sunday huddle.

Meeting with Mr. Roosevelt were Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox; Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson; Admiral Ernest J. King, who this week becomes commander-in-chief of the U. S. Fleet; Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations; Lieut. Gen. Henry A. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff and Commander of the air force; Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, and Admiral Turner.

Red Cross Will Aid Families of U. S. War Dead

Davis Instructs Local Chapters to Render All Assistance

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UP).—Local chapters of the American Red Cross were instructed by chairman Norman H. Davis today to assist the families of American soldiers, sailors and marines killed in the defense of Pacific outposts against the Japanese invaders.

At the same time, Davis appealed to relatives of "soldiers, sailors and marines" lost in the conflict to apply for aid at once to the organization's 3,740 chapters.

Such assistance, he said, "is a legal and moral responsibility of the Red Cross and families should not hesitate a moment to take advantage of Red Cross services and resources."

He pointed out that chapters are "prepared to arrange for material assistance to servicemen's families in distress, provide helpful advice on welfare matters, give counsel on governmental pensions and insurance programs, and to provide assistance in obtaining benefits to which relatives are entitled."

First Town in State To Fill Red Cross Quota

PELHAM, N. Y., Dec. 28 (UP).—Arthur W. Procter, campaign manager, said today that the town of Pelham, population 12,500, has over-subscribed its Red Cross quota of \$14,000 and is the first town in Westchester County, and probably in the state, to reach its goal.

Issues of War To Be Studied In Workers' School Courses

An opportunity to study the issues arising from the war will be offered in the new session of the Workers' School which opens on Jan. 12.

A series of courses discussing the war in all its phases under the general heading of *The World at War* will be given.

V. J. Jerome, author and editor of *The Communist*, will conduct a series of lectures on Marxism and War, which will be given Thursday evenings at 7 P. M. He will present a theoretical analysis of the war and its relation to society from early times to the present and he will analyze in terms of fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles the character and aims of the present world struggle against the forces of fascism.

Joseph Starobin, foreign editor of *New Masses*, will conduct a course on *Areas of World Conflict*, which will bring into focus the spheres of warfare in the Pacific, on the Eastern Front and in the Near East. These lectures will take place Wednesday evenings at 7 P. M.

MINTON TO TEACH

Beginning with the crisis at the time of Roosevelt's first inauguration, Bruce Minton, Washington correspondent of *New Masses*, will trace American domestic and foreign policies indicating the pattern of development in American political and economic life during the past 10 years. Mr. Minton will conduct these sessions Mondays at 7 P. M.

Inter-American relations and the meaning of the "good neighbor policy" will be the subject of the course, *Our Latin American Neighbors*, given by Samuel Putnam, author and lecturer on Latin American affairs, on Thursday evenings at 8:40 P. M.

The Nation at War and the Tasks of the People is a course which will be presented in four classes to be given on various evenings and hours and also on Saturday mornings. The course will combine a discussion of political issues involved in the war and practical tasks of the people in connection with the successful prosecution of the war.

CURRENT EVENTS CLASS

Milton Howard, member of the editorial board of the *Daily Worker*, will continue his up-to-the-minute discussions of the week in his class on Current Events which meets on Thursday nights at 7 P. M.

A complete program of study in Marxist-Leninist sciences in all its aspects continues to be the main feature of the educational program offered at the Workers' School. The new catalogue lists more than 40 classes in Principles of Communism, Marxism-Leninism, Political Economy and History of the Communist Party Soviet Union which are given at various days and hours during the week.

Many other courses in American History, Philosophy, Trade Unionism, the Negro Question, Public Speaking, Labor Journalism and the History of American Labor are included in the coming term. A complete catalogue of courses may be had upon request.

Registration of all courses is taken daily from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M., or Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. The school offices are at 35 E. 12th St., Room 301.

LABOR ALERT TODAY

Today, labor, at least three times stronger than it was in the last war, is determined to have a far greater voice in the affairs of the war.

The CIO's Murray Defense Council plan, advanced a year ago, was one of the first steps. Today it has become the cry of millions of CIO unionists. Hillman's announcement is a sign that it is beginning to receive official recognition. It provides for joint industry-labor-government bodies in various war industries to consider problems related to raising war production and ironing out all disputes that may interrupt or disrupt production.

This plan was soon supplemented by the proposal that the councils should promote a wider distribution of war orders to include the smaller establishments, and through greater sub-contracting of work to plants not directly engaged on the prime contracts. Thus a bottlenecking of orders in the hands of a few large corporations would be prevented and the work would be pushed out sooner because a greater part of the country's productive facilities would be in use. Another by-product of this policy is less dislocation of production, less closing up of small plants because of priorities on materials and less difficulty in obtaining skilled workers.

FOUGHT EVERY INCH

All this may appear elementary today. But the CIO had to fight every day for a year to win recognition of these simple truths. Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel and other great companies—56 of the greatest—hogged about 75 per cent of the orders. Those companies felt that they had obtained work that would keep their plants in operation at a nice profit for several years and

Labor's Initiative Speeds Production, Combats Drag of 'Business-as-Usual'

By George Morris

The battle of production has its many fronts and they are not all confined to the assembly line.

No less vital than the fight to get more off the assembly lines of the means that will smash Hitler, has been the fight to blast away the obstacles placed by those with whom war production is "business as usual."

This war is already unfolding a great historic feature—the fact that it is the workers, led by organized labor, who are taking the initiative for greater and speedier arms output.

Alongside of this goes another equally important feature, that main pressure and planning for more extensive war output comes not from the employer-controlled engineering and efficiency offices, but rather from labor's council rooms.

PARADOX

On the surface it may seem contradictory that business interests should not be vitally interested in extending arms production—at least from the profit standpoint. Yet this truth is becoming increasingly apparent and its threat to an all-out war upon the Axis is equally apparent.

There are also signs that labor, and an ever-growing united front of the people, of which it is the very heart, are meeting with some success in this many-fronted battle. The recent announcement by Associate OPM Director Sidney Hillman that joint labor-management bodies will be encouraged in all industries to deal with the problems of war production is an important success. The agreement reached by the industry-labor conference called by President Roosevelt, and the War Labor Board to come out of it, is another important victory.

Thus the basic principle has become recognized that production must not be interrupted for the duration; that disputes arising during the war be settled by a mediation agency with employer, union and government representation upon it, and that problems of increasing war production are matters for joint consideration of labor and industry.

SOME OBSTACLES REMAIN

Success now depends upon genuine support for this policy and clearing away the anti-labor maneuvers that some interests among the employers (apparently out of habit) still seek to inject.

In view of the current struggle to put the country's war machinery in high gear, it is interesting to review how labor's policy has been taking shape.

More than a year ago it was already apparent that some interests among the employers saw an opportunity to re-enact some "very disagreeable features of World War No. 1 days. Students of the last war know of the waste of billions upon improper arms, useless plane engines and equally useless armadas of ships. The orders went to those who could grab them rather than those who had the ability and means to supply what the country actually needs.

But labor was then a very small factor in war and production councils. In this war the country is united for victory and this unity can be the means of insuring that every dollar invested in it, and every hour on the assembly line, will count on the battlefield against the Axis.

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Turning Out Fast Pursuit Planes: Workers at the Curtiss-Wright plant at Buffalo, N. Y., are working day and night manufacturing speedy hard-hitting fighters such as these shown above.

were satisfied. The fact that Hitler is marching NOW and the country needs the arms NOW, played little part in meetings of the board of directors. Most of the war orders are still in "cold storage."

Soon the Murray plan was put forward in more specific form as it relates to certain of the major war industries. The United Automobile Workers, CIO, stirred the country for some time when it advanced its plan. That plan, administered under a joint labor-industry council, provided that the automobile industry pool its resources to put through the machine tool work and parts production for a mass output of airplanes. This plan suggested that work on preparing new models be postponed while the machine tools are used for tooling up plane requirements. There was even a suggestion that no new styles in auto production be planned so the industry's tool and die makers and machines could go fully for plane production.

PLAN WAS SHELVED

The idea was pronounced a good one from many quarters, but it was picked to pieces on various technical grounds and eventually shelved. It was far more important to get out the 1941 models and recently the 1942 models.

Instead of putting to use the vast resources of the auto industry on plane and tank production, it was deemed more important to get new curves on the 1942 car. To the surprise of the public there is an abundance of new gadgets upon the cars, for which precious defense materials were required. The immediate interest of the kings of the auto industry was to supply what looked like a good market for cars, rather than the hard-pressed anti-Hitler armies.

Today, what progress is being made toward putting the auto industry on a war footing is largely on the basis of the very principles advanced by the CIO in its plan—but very, very slowly. Over 200,000 workers have been laid off because of the drastic order cutting automobile production to a fraction. It looks like much of the work for the new model was a waste anyway, since a majority of customers for a car won't be able to buy one. The materials that go into a car must be diverted to tanks, planes, guns and ships. In the meantime, while conversion is slowly getting under way, experienced workers are wasting precious weeks and worrying about their family welfare, too.

Testifying before the Tolson Committee, R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, revealed that even at this date, less than 50 per cent of the industry's tooling capacity is being employed. Thomas comes forward with a six-point plan designed to salvage as much as possible of the union's original proposal, so as to convert the industry as speedily as possible to war work. One fact is certain: had the auto industry started conversion in earnest a year ago, the battle of Libya would be somewhere near Tripoli now; Hitler might have been stopped short far west of the present Soviet front and a far greater number of tanks and planes would be in Pacific war theatres.

The "Bridges Plan" is another of the great CIO plans. It has been approved by the employers and the Maritime Commission. Perhaps it will develop against less opposition. It provides for introduction of loading machinery, utilization of dock-space more economically, opening up abandoned docks, and improvements in organization of loading and unloading of ships. Harry Bridges, head of the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, pointed out that in effect, application of the plan will mean adding the equivalent of a "substantial merchant fleet." The utilization of ships largely de-

pends on how fast they can be loaded and unloaded and how quickly they can clear ports. Hold-up because of delay in loading and unloading and shortage of dock space has been a serious factor.

President Frank Folsie, representing the employers furnished testimony that labor's plans are not paper proposals. He said, upon announcing acceptance of the Bridges plan:

"We want to give Bridges every credit due him for his plan to secure maximum production on the docks."

"He is entitled to it. Bridges is correct when he says you can increase the fleet available from this coast a substantial amount by stepping up production on the docks."

SAME IN OTHER FIELDS

The same story applies to the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, a union with contracts at over 600 plants employing 350,000 workers—the great majority of them in war production plants.

The union's representatives, testifying before the Truman committee last week, proposed essentially the same sort of plan and a joint labor-industry body to press it, that has been pro-

posed in the other cases. The UE brought out that of some 12,000 key war plants which an Army and Navy survey listed, only 6,687 have any war work at all now. This does not mean that they are at full capacity war work. Some of them may have just some side-work. A great majority of the country's metal plants have no war work at all.

The UE went further. It initiated regional conferences of unions and employers in its industry to aid factories obtain contracts or sub-contracts; to speed production and keep disputes at a minimum. Had the UE's cry for conversion been heeded earlier, plants making refrigerators, washing machines, house furnishings, radios, steel office equipment and such commodities would today be busy on war work. Instead they are now laying off their workers and, for the most part, doing nothing.

The International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, another of the unions in vital war production. Its seven-point proposal calls for re-opening of numerous copper, lead and zinc mines deemed "unprofitable" operation of the mines seven days a week, 24 hours daily; investigation of price and production pol-

icies to assure against over-payment by the government; more efficient production methods and establishment of an Employer-Labor-Government Victory Committee in the non-ferrous metal industry to press for the program. Among the figures cited by the union is the disclosure that 131 copper mines and 121 lead and zinc mines have been closed down since 1929.

The latest of the national production plans was offered to OPM by the CIO's Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee. It calls attention to the immense capacity and favorable location of the mid-west's Harvester and other plants in the industry. The plan calls for concentration of civilian work in smaller plants so the great assembly lines could be converted to full-blast war work, especially tanks; production of replacement parts on a mass scale so farmers could repair and use their present equipment longer. Also provided is a bonus system to provide production incentive and that a joint committee in the industry or factories direct the program.

OTHER UNIONS ACT

Union after union is pressing a plan upon employers that includes all or some elements of those described above. The Minnesota CIO sees no reason why the Lakes Iron ore ports should be closed for the winter half of the year and raised the question of keeping up ore shipments despite lake freezing. The mid-west Timber Workers Union initiated a conference with the employers and a joint council was formed to press for greater production. The national office of the union at Seattle is pressing for a like plan.

Those plans are not blue-prints of pipe dreams. They come from the very men and women who do the work. In most cases the employers are forced to admit that they are practical plans. The government is gradually applying some phases of labor's suggestions. AFL unions, for the most part not involved in direct production of arms, have not yet shown as much initiative in promoting production. The AFL, however, as strongly as the CIO, is pressing for adequate representation of labor on all war bodies.

Labor is throwing all its energy into winning this war and the labor movement will fight just as hard to win the battle of production as it has fought for any of the rights it enjoys today.

NOW THE PACE IS Terrific!

To beat Hitler and his Axis every American worker is "just rarin'" to work harder, faster and longer than he did before. In the battle for production that will enable us to out-produce Hitler and stay free men instead of slaves—the industrial worker is the front line fighter on his factory's battlefield.

NOW THE HAZARDS ARE Doubled!

Risks of accident and injury in normal times are high enough. Now the speed, pace and extra hours we are all willing to exert strain the nerves, affect the health. The factory front has its severe casualties—just like the battlefield.

NOW TO PRODUCE BETTER—Protect Your Security!

The International Workers Order shares with your union the responsibility for protecting your family security and your own while you're redoubling your efforts to turn out the goods. You work much better because your union has helped make wages good, hours sane, work conditions decent.

You will work even better if you know that the IWO services are standing behind you—protecting your income and your family security against hazard: life, insurance, sickness, TB and accident benefits, medical care. ALL THESE AT LOW RATES TO FIT YOUR POCKETBOOK.

NOW ADD IWO PROTECTION To Your Union Protection!

The IWO is more than an insurance fraternal society. It is labor's foremost anti-fascist fraternity. From top to bottom its 155,000 members are straining every sinew to promote and improve our national and civilian defense. Its fourteen national groups working hand in hand are a living example of real national unity. To help defend America—to protect your family:

Write to: INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER
80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Name Age
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City State
Union

NOW IS THE TIME TO JOIN!

Strategic Highway to Manila: A peacetime view of the paved road that leads from Lingayen, on whose bay the Japanese have landed in force, to Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, about 120 miles away. It is one of the main highways across Luzon.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.
 President—Louis F. Budenz
 Vice-President—Edward G. Boldt
 Secretary-Treasurer—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
 Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7864
 Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
 Washington Bureau, Room 954, National Press Building, 1405
 and P St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7719.
 N. Y. 2-5

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)
 3 months \$4.00 6 months \$7.00 1 year \$12.00
 DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER \$3.75 \$6.75 \$11.00
 DAILY WORKER 3.00 5.75 10.00
 SUNDAY WORKER75 1.25 2.00
 (Manhattan and Bronx)
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MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1941

A Barbaric Attack

The treacherous bombing of defenseless Manila by the Japanese came after the Philippine capital had been declared an "open city" and had been fully made so by the withdrawal of all defending troops.

Following the attack upon Pearl Harbor, the bombing of Manila should make the American people realize all the more keenly the barbaric character of the Axis.

As the bombs rain on the civilians of the Philippine city, let America again resolve to mobilize its full military strength and, side by side with the Soviet Union, Britain and China, deal a crushing blow to the sadistic rulers of Berlin, Tokio and Rome.

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A Weird Method

Senator Byrd of Virginia has a weird idea of what constitutes defense of America. He has just hit the front pages with a stern demand for wrecking the WPA and CCC, the National Youth Administration project, and the Government's farm relief program for tenants and share-croppers. Byrd says these are "non-defense" expenditures. He insists that he wants to economize in order to help the war effort.

The Senator picks a queer way to help win the war.

His plan would bring starvation, ill-health and misery to about one million loyal, hard-working Americans whose labor and morale are essential to the nation. Furthermore, Senator Byrd's reckless scheme would actually destroy many projects of the CCC, NYA and WPA which are contributing substantially to our defense (training courses, civilian defense, and others).

It is the failure to recognize these obvious facts which leads us to believe that Senator Byrd's motive in his scheme is not at all what he says it is—economy for defense—but rather a hatred of these constructive Governmental agencies so intense that it blinds him to the damage he is doing to the unity of the war effort.

Senator Byrd was a vociferous opponent of the proposal to revise the neutrality act to allow arming of our merchant ships. Is he carrying over into the midst of our war effort the same attitude which places his narrow partisan interests above the national defense?

Senator Byrd's alleged interest in saving money has not prompted him to lift a finger for the passage of the price control bill. Failure to pass the bill has already cost the Government's defense financing more than two billion dollars more than planned.

But Senator Byrd can only sharpen his knife for the poorest of the poor. What irks him is that American families are getting some meagre financial help to allow them to serve the country effectively. Senator Byrd's senatorial rage is directed exclusively against these American families.

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It is in such stinging terms that Seattle trade unions, for example, have wired their Congressmen and Senators to stop the Dies amendment. The amendment is now in the hands of the joint House-Senate conferees who are considering the original measure, HR 6269. Rush your protest at once. Insist that this Quisling trick to weaken the country's unity by witch-hunt shall be stopped.

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It is a staunch-hearted and yet tender greeting which the women of the Soviet Union have extended to the women of the United States and Great Britain.

"Dear Friends and Sisters" is its salutation, and it tells: "Working in factories, collective farms and in transportation, we forge the weapons for our husbands, brothers and fathers." With feeling, the message speaks of "doing everything in our power" to help "our dear defenders."

From out of this struggle against Hitlerite savagery, the Soviet women appeal for "one anti-fascist front to unite all forces" in the annihilation of Hitlerism. It is a call which will come to willing ears, among the women of the United States and Britain.

In our own country, we have begun to understand what magnificent cooperation women can give to the war effort. They have manifested enthusiasm in hastening to join the civilian defense apparatus. Thousands of women are now enrolling to do things "at home" which their sons, husbands and fathers can no longer do, because of their entry into the armed forces. In the shops, the women have taken up the trade union banners, for the protection of the workers' rights and for the full prosecution of the war.

This splendid spirit surely reaches out in sympathy to the women of the other Allied countries, in agreement that the ONE WAR against Hitlerism should be pursued to victory through unified action on the part of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China.

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Your Neighbor and Your Shopmate

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From the Soviet front there came the detailed reports of how the Red Army has been gaining its victories over the Nazi hordes. There also arose from the pages of the past the thrilling stories of America's heroes in other just wars to inspire us and our brave defenders against the Axis.

The progress of the battle for production came in for informative handling, stirring labor to go forward toward ending the "business as usual" obstacles to all-out war output.

These are reports which cannot be found in such truthful form in any other daily paper in America. Placed in the hands of thousands and thousands of additional Americans, they can be of the greatest aid in pushing forward the war effort and in solidifying America in the war.

Your neighbor needs this information. Your shopmate also will benefit greatly from it. We hope that you will be inspired to see that the paper gets into such hands, not only on Sundays but through the Daily Worker every day of the week.

Pork

Plenty of pigs, says the Department of Agriculture.

The statistics may not be poetic, but they are of glowing importance to America's families waging war against a ruthless enemy, that the fall supply of pork is 18 per cent higher than last year and six per cent higher than the previous all-high record of 1939.

Pork is staple food. It is plentiful. There should be no increase in its retail price. Yet there has been. The Government has armed the American people with the fact that there is no shortage of meat or grains.

The Department of Agriculture adds to the arsenal of the people combatting the profiteers who harm the defense of the country.

We are fortunate to enjoy such abundance of the foods that make us strong for the defense of the country. Let no handful of profiteers spike the nation's defense by hogging the food supply.



Training Red Army Reserves

Simulated Actual Battle Conditions Build Confidence of New Recruits

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Dec. 28. — Heavy trucks bring groups of Red Army recruits from the railway station. With knapsacks over their shoulders the men fall in line in front of the headquarters. The leaders of the different groups examine the formations and all stand at attention as the colonel commanding the unit approaches the column. He receives the report and makes his first acquaintance with the future Red Army fighters. Today's contingent consists of tractor drivers, bookkeepers, mechanics, school teachers, farming experts and machine operators. One can still sense the wide fields and the odor of machine oil. But for all that they look very smart when lined up, for many have been through previous training under the universal training scheme.

"WHEN DO WE START?" This is the first day in the Red Army. "When do we go to the front?" they all ask. The colonel has heard this question many times before, and replies smilingly. "We'll have to train you first. Our division is equipped with first class weapons and every one of you must learn to use them with such deadly effect that not a single Nazi who meets you gets away alive."

This unit, is one of the Red Army's reserve rifle division. It is made up of men who only recently were engaged in the most peaceful pursuits in town and country, but now their sole aim is to train for the grim battles with Hitler's hands. And this training is intense; it begins early in the morning with the first rays of dawn.

BUILD DUGOUTS Artillery men, under Lt. Kucher go to the woods to learn the construction of gun positions. They do the job thoroughly, build dug-outs for men, a trench for shells and dig the position for the heavy guns. Nothing is made believe here, and nothing is left to the imagination. Everything is done as it will be done at the front.

After two hours of hard work the section commander reports to the lieutenant that his men have finished their assignment and are prepared to open fire from the new position. Three heavy guns are mounted on position. Every metal part is spotlessly clean and polished, for good care of material is the iron rule in every reserve division. Nasarov, future range-finder, trains the gun against aircraft. He awaits a signal from the scouts stationed some two kilometers from here and connected with him by phone.

Another battery under Lt. Nabokov is training at a nearby position. Nabokov was a battery commander at the western front and in one recent engagement his gun disposed of five Nazi tanks. Nabokov was wounded in this battle but refused to leave the field until the enemy was completely routed and retreating in panic. After a brief stay in the hospital, Nabokov was assigned to this division and quickly won popularity with the men.

The lieutenant has every reason to be proud of his men. "Wait till I go back to the front with these lads," he often says, "We'll show the enemy what Soviet artillery can do." But these young artillery men are not well-headed by their initial success. Every day they work at new and more intricate tests, training in precision, rapidity of action and heightening their efficiency.

WAR-LIKE PRACTICE

Hundreds of men take part in daily training maneuvers which cover an area of 20 to 30 kilometers. Snow-covered roads for kilometers around are the scene of intensive movements by cavalry, horseborne machine guns and munition lorries. The infantry trains on wide fields intersected by trenches and dugouts.

The "German" tank approached the trenches at top speed, apparently trying to leap over them, but it met with a hail of gasoline bottles and brought to a halt in flames. The flames are immediately extinguished and the maneuvers continue. Of course it was only a training tank hauled by a truck and the men who threw the bottles are training to destroy Nazi tanks. Everyone in the division regardless of rank or arms must learn to destroy tanks. A gasoline bottle becomes just as indispensable a weapon as a rifle. But one must learn to use it with good effect.

STUDY BATTLEFIELDS

A few days ago the division performed a forty kilometer march with anti-tank maneuvers en route. The men were required to destroy tanks from ambush, traps at bridge-heads during the march. The commanding personnel makes a thorough study of the operations around Leningrad and Moscow and Tula where hundreds of Nazi panzers were smashed.

Garagan, who accounted for eleven tanks on the western front, staged this engagement for the benefit of his fellow commanders and men. It was staged in the woods and the "German" tank appeared suddenly and opened terrific fire on the trenches. They counted on causing panic and confusion

among the defenders. But Garagan stealthily crept up on the approaching tanks and brought them to a halt one by one.

He explained how it's done. "Now watch me. I can wait until the tanks approach because I know that the tankmen can't see me. Now one tank is almost on the level with the spot where I lie. Taking good aim, I hurl the gasoline bottle at the engine and the tank is brought to a standstill. The tank on my right is turning around to range a machine gun at me. Now I must act quickly and I can act quicker than a tank. Before he has time to get his heavy machine into position I throw a petrol bottle and he's done for."

The third tank wants to crush me with its caterpillars but I jump into a trench and am safe. The tank passes over my head and I get up and hurl a petrol bottle as it moves along."

This demonstration was just like actual fighting. What Lt. Garagan demonstrated he had actually done at the front. Red Army men Luglin, Petrov and Strukov repeated his actions.

This is how experience in the present war is being imparted to the army. That evening after supper there was a get together with the new recruits. A new contingent had arrived in the charge of Sergey Subov a collective farmer from the Chlakov region, who proudly told everybody that his farm ranked among the best in the region and he was going to live up to its reputation in the Army.

When the new recruits announced that they had been assigned to a mortar platoon they were looked on with more respect, for a mortar platoon is made up of men who know how to act quickly and get out of tight corners. The day ends with a talk on Stalin's report. The discussion is led by a political instructor and every word is followed with close attention.

"A few days ago you pledged allegiance to your country. The day will come when the Red Army's reserve units will be called upon to face the enemy in battle," Stalin told us: "Destroy the enemy without mercy; but to do this we must train and train hard."

The next morning, a cold crisp winter morning, the division left on a long training march.

Stalin has pointed out that the manpower of the U. S. S. R. in reserves is inexhaustible. Now they are being trained and their number is legion. New divisions are being prepared for battle against the fascist invaders.

Advance of Red Army Liberates Many Shrines Of Russian Culture

By Vladimir Lidin

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Dec. 28.—He lived here in the last year of his life. It was a year devoted to music, a year in which he summed up a life's creative work. Tchaikovsky wrote his sixth symphony at a tiny writing table in a simple room in an ordinary hum-drum house in Klin.

We remember that old Russian town with its shady streets and one storied cottages. He lived there when Chicago audiences were moved to admiration by his Nutcracker Suite.

We remember all the landmarks of our Russian culture and we took pains to make them known to the growing generation. Thousands of youngsters came to Tchaikovsky's house in Klin. Red Army men and school children walked in reverence through these rooms where the author of Eugene Onegin, Queen of Spades and Swan Lake, had once lived. This was part of their education.

TOLSTOI'S HOME

Thousands more made the pilgrimage to Yasnaya Polyana to pay homage to Leo Tolstoi. In the modest white building, hidden by tall elms and oaks, lived a man whose voice resounded through the world, a man who sought for human sincerity and whose glory brought glory to his people.

Little over a year ago, when I visited Tolstoi's estate on the 30th anniversary of his death, we walked through the wide corridors of the magnificent new school building in Yasnaya Polyana village.

Every year it graduated a group of young men and women for whom the name of Tolstoi was not merely the name of a favorite author but part of their lives, part of their general outlook.

On one side of the street in Taganrog stands a green shuttered cottage. Everything here is modest to the point of simplicity. This is the house where another Russian, the great writer Anton Chekhov was born. The schoolteachers brought their classes here and the Taganrog workers stood for hours in these low rooms in the house of the writer whose books are now read by millions.

PUSHKIN SHRINE

Near the tiny village of Mikhailovskoye is the grave of Pushkin, Russia's national bard. Millions of copies of his books as well as the works of Lermontov, Turgenev and Gogol were published but not enough to meet the evergrowing demand.

With great care and love our people cared for these monuments of their culture and glory. Only a few years ago much pain and work was put into restoring Turgenev's estate at Lutovinovo and Turgenev and Gogol museums were opened in Orel and Poltava.

The magnificent Shevchenko Museum was only recently opened in Kiev.

Near old Rouen, on the shores of the Seine, stands the house of Flaubert. In old Paris one can still see in a crooked side street the studio of David and the printshop where Balzac's first books were published.

Paris has its Voltaire embankment, famous for its bookstalls and Anatole France was one of its many customers. We recall all these monuments so cherished by mankind.

The Soviet workers and collective farmers came to lay wreaths on Tolstoi's grave, or sign their names in the visitor's books at Tchaikovsky's house, the Gogol Museum or Chekhov's home.

All this was kept intact until the Germans came on Soviet soil—brazen, drunk with easy victories and the loot of Europe's finest cities and with beastlike contempt for all other nations. Little did they care for the glory of other peoples; little did they respect national sentiments and pride.

All this was ruthlessly trodden underfoot. Indeed, Goethe's home in Weimar is just as alien to them as Tolstoi's Yasnaya Polyana. They were born out of the chaos of the last world war, conceived in lies and knavery raised to the level of a bestial morality.

MUSIC WAS BURNED

In Klin they burned Tchaikovsky's music in the stoves, in Yasnaya Polyana they set fire to Tolstoi's home and defiled the grave of Pushkin and Shevchenko.

They were bent on loot and murder. Nothing else interested them.

The Bastille is no longer, but the memories of how that fortress was captured live forever in the French people.

Yasnaya Polyana cannot be stamped out or burned, for the memory of Tolstoi will live forever, an indestructible monument to his life's work. Pushkin's grave will always attract the Russians even if it is levelled to the ground by monsters. But we will keep a stern record of all these misdeeds. The criminals will be made to pay, and pay our own price, the price for the torment and blood of our people.

Our children and grandchildren will still go to Tchaikovsky's house. The vile bodies of the German soldiers buried near Tolstoi's grave will be dug up and thrown out. The cherry trees will blossom once more in the hot Taganrog spring in Chekhov's garden.

The monuments of Russian culture are the monuments of the spirit of our people. And the people's spirit never wanes and cannot be crushed.

Letters From Our Readers

Mr. President, Right a Wrong—Return a Father to His Family . . .

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I sent the following to our President:

"My Dear President:

It is the morning after Xmas—a day of good will and love. Many of us have enjoyed the blessings of a reunion with our loved ones and those others whom we wished to help make merry at our heartiest.

But, the aftermath has left me with a sense of unfulfilled Americanism—eternal vigilance to secure life, liberty, and happiness for every good citizen living in our democratic country. I am referring to Earl Browder—an honest citizen, good father and a

man for whom literally, millions would stake their lives.

Before a New Year has rolled around, we look to you expectantly and hopefully for the release of Earl Browder—and thereby, right a wrong: return a father to his family and thus strengthen the ties of a unity in our great country, for after all, we are a nation of home lovers and are now fighting to preserve our way of life against injustice and enslavement.

With a loyal heart, the strength of a citizen who can wield persuasively both by voice and pen many good men and women. I send this humble missive and trust it may appeal to you as the good citizen and father you are."

E. R.

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WAR-LIKE PRACTICE

Hundreds of men take part in daily training maneuvers which cover an area of 20 to 30 kilometers. Snow-covered roads for kilometers around are the scene of intensive movements by cavalry, horseborne machine guns and munition lorries. The infantry trains on wide fields intersected by trenches and ditches.

The "German" tank approached the trenches at top speed, apparently trying to leap over them, but it met with a hail of gasoline bottles and brought to a halt in flames. The flames are immediately extinguished and the maneuvers continue. Of course it was only a training tank hauled by a truck and the men who threw the bottles are training to destroy Nazi tanks. Everyone in the division regardless of rank or arms must learn to destroy tanks. A gasoline bottle becomes just as indispensable a weapon as a rifle. But one must learn to use it with good effect.

STUDY BATTLEFIELDS

A few days ago the division performed a forty kilometer march with anti-tank maneuvers en route. The men were required to destroy tanks from ambush, traps at bridge-heads during the march. The commanding personnel makes a thorough study of the operations around Leningrad and Moscow and Tula where hundreds of Nazi panzers were smashed.

Garagan, who accounted for eleven tanks on the western front, staged this engagement for the benefit of his fellow commanders and men. It was staged in the woods and the "German" tank appeared suddenly and opened terrific fire on the trenches. They counted on causing panic and confusion

the defenders. But Garagan healthily crept up on the ap- proaching tanks and brought them all one by one.

Explained how it's done. "Now I can wait until the approach because I know the tankmen can't see me. The tank is almost on the spot where I lie. I good aim, I hurt the gaso- line bottle at the engine and the tank is brought to a standstill. The tank on my right is turning around to range a machine gun at me. Now I must act quickly and I can act quicker than a tank. Be- fore he has time to get his heavy machine into position I throw a petrol bottle and he's done for."

"The third tank wants to crush me with its caterpillars but I jump into a trench and am safe. The tank passes over my head and I get up and hurl a petrol bottle as it moves along."

This demonstration was just like actual fighting. What Lt. Garagan demonstrated he had actually done at the front. Red Army men Lugin, Petrov and Strukov repeated his actions.

This is how experience in the present war is being imparted to the army. That evening after supper there was a get together with the new recruits. A new contingent had arrived in the charge of Sergey Subov a collective farmer from the Chiklov region, who proudly told everybody that his farm ranked among the best in the region and he was going to live up to its reputation in the Army.

When the new recruits announced that they had been assigned to a mortar platoon they were looked on with more respect, for a mortar platoon is made up of men who know how to act quickly and get out of tight corners. The day ends with a talk on Stalin's report. The discussion is led by a political in- structor and every word is followed with close attention.

"A few days ago you pledged al- legiance to your country. The day will come when the Red Army's re- serve units will be called upon to face the enemy in battle," Stalin told us: "Destroy the enemy with- out mercy, but to do this we must train and train hard."

The next morning, a cold crisp winter morning, the division left on a long training march.

Stalin has pointed out that manpower of the U. S. S. R. is serves is inexhaustible. Now are being trained and their re- serve units are being trained and prepared for battle against ci- vil invaders.

Advance of Red Army Liberates Many Shrines Of Russian Culture

By Vladimir Lidin

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Dec. 28.—He lived here in the last year of his life. It was a year devoted to music, a year in which he summed up a life's creative work. Tchaikovsky wrote his sixth symphony at a tiny writing table in a simple room in an ordinary hum- drum house in Klin.

We remember that old Russian town with its shady streets and one storied cot- tages. He lived there when Chicago audi- ences were moved to admiration by his Nutcracker Suite.

We remember all the landmarks of our Russian culture and we took pains to make them known to the growing generation. Thousands of youngsters came to Tschal- kovsky's house in Klin. Red Army men and school children walked in reverence through these rooms where the author of Eugene Onegin, Queen of Spades and Swan's Lake, had once lived. This was part of their education.

TOLSTOI'S HOME

Thousands more made the pilgrimage to Yasnaya Polyana to pay homage to Leo Tolstol. In the modest white building, hid- den by tall elms and oaks, lived a man whose voice resounded through the world, a man who sought for human sincerity and whose glory brought glory to his people.

Little over a year ago, when I visited Tolstol's estate on the 30th anniversary of his death, we walked through the wide cor- ridors of the magnificent new school build- ing in Yasnaya Polyana village.

Every year it graduated a group of young men and women for whom the name of Tolstol was not merely the name of a favorite author but part of their lives, part of their general outlook.

On one side of the street in Taganrog stands a green shuttered cottage. Every- thing here is modest to the point of sim- plicity. This is the house where another Russian, the great writer Anton Chekhov was born. The schoolteachers brought their classes here and the Taganrog workers stood for hours in these low rooms in the house of the writer whose books are now read by millions.

PUSHKIN SHRINE

Near the tiny village of Mikhailovskoye is the grave of Pushkin, Russia's national bard. Millions of copies of his books as well as the works of Lermontov, Turgenev and Gogol were published but not enough to meet the evergrowing demand.

With great care and love our people cared for these monuments of their culture and glory. Only a few years ago much pain and work was put into restoring Turgenev's estate at Lutovinovo and Turgenev and Gogol museums were opened in Orel and Poltava.

The magnificent, Shevchenko Museum was only recently opened in Kiev.

Near old Rouen, on the shores of the Seine, stands the house of Flaubert. In old Paris one can still see in a crooked side street the studio of David and the print- shop where Balzac's first books were pub- lished.

Paris has its Voltaire emban- famous for its bookstalls and Anatole was one of its many customers. All these monuments are the kind.

The Soviet ers came to or sign the at Tchaikovsky or Chekhov.

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Letters From Our Reader

Mr. President, Right a Wrong—Return a Father to His Family . . . New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I sent the following to our President:

"My Dear President:

It is the morning after Xmas—a day of good will and love. Many of us have enjoyed the blessings of a reunion with our loved ones and those others whom we wished to help make merry at our hearthstones.

But, the aftermath has left me with a sense of unfulfilled Americanism—eternal vigilance to secure life, liberty, and happiness for every good citizen living in our democratic country. I am referring to Earl Browder—an honest citizen, good father and a

man for whom literally millions

lives.

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Earl Browder—and there-

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Women-in-Defense Depicted on Radio

By Jean Walker

WHN, now sporting its new 50,000 watt transmitter, is gradually acquiring more live talent programs. One of the latest is a new quiz show, "You Tell 'Em Soldier," which emanates from Fort Hancock, N. J., each Monday night at 9:30. The officers submit the questions and the enlisted men take a crack at the answers. Since Fort Hancock is a defense post no thoughts are granted; the entertainment problem is more complicated than usual. It is hoped by the morale officers of the camp that the participation of the men in this radio program will provide some much-needed relaxation.

The Emperor Is Taken for a Holiday Romp

THE EMPEROR'S NEW CLOTHES, by Joseph Opperman, based on the old story by Hans Christian Andersen, music by Charles Knepper, movement supervised by Edna Knepper. Produced by the Young Theatre Players at the Redwood Theatre.

It is a pleasure to report that "The Emperor's New Clothes" has been revived for the new youngsters of this holiday season. Joseph Opperman's delightful adaptation of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale of the vain, wasteful Emperor is playing matinee at the Redwood Theatre all this week. If you have children in your family, do not fail to take advantage of this opportunity to regale them with this colorful theatre-piece.

The Young Theatre Players treat the story as a romp. They have provided satiric settings and a cast which does more than create; it creates appropriate understanding for the simple understanding of children. The result is a joy. The tale, you may recall, has to do with the Emperor of Faraway Land, who cares only for gorgeous costumes, and who forgets to provide his people with proper tax laws, poor laws or even a single market for national defense. Young Opperman, guided by Ole Lakota, Weaver of Dreams, wanders into Rexie's Empire, and watches the adventures of Quicksilver and his companion, one Snowflake, as they reduce the Emperor to ridicule with their fantastic plotting. High spot, of course, is the great procession on Horse Trough Day, when, clad in an invisible robe, Rexie appears nearly nude before his people—who get wise to him at last.

Numerous meaningful performances do this production. Norman Ross is ludicrous as Rexie. Boris Tushnet plays gently the Weaver, charming as Hilmar. Mr. Opperman, as Quicksilver, and Irene Corey as Snowflake add comedy and gaiety. Many other roles fit perfectly into this generally smooth winsome holiday show.

Eugene O'Neill Sponsors Russian War Relief

Eugene O'Neill, one of America's foremost dramatists, has become one of the sponsors of Russian War Relief. It was announced this week.

That long-promised spot for Count Basie comes true this Tuesday when Spotlight Bands will feature the Count and his extra line band at 10:15 P. M. A solid quarter hour of the very solid Basie music is a treat. Benny Goodman gets the spot later in the week.

Women on 'For America' Sing, WJZ, 9:30 P.M.

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Remember the Day' Is Delightful Family Film

By Milton Meltzer

"Remember the Day" is made of stuff that's part of almost everyone's normal life. There's a 12-year-old boy, two of his teachers, the kids he plays with and their games, his mother and father and the process of growing up a little bit. It looks easy on paper and even though there's no great adventure or passion in it it ought to get on the screen without much trouble.

Yet how many times have you seen it there, simple and true and tender as it might have been when it all happened? The boy's a dead-end tough spitting out of the corner of his tight mouth or maybe they've put a girl in the center and she's a doll-like bundle of coyeness marked Shirley Temple. But not this time. "Remember the Day" has its baby prodigy and epitome about the small boy become President but in between it's a quietly lovable picture of a year in an ordinary small-town childhood.

Del Screenplay, Fine Performances

The screenplay, Frank Davis and Allan Scott have deftly fashioned the screenplay out of the everyday humor and trials of school and family life back in 1918. They tell the story of young Dewey Roberts, a kid who pitches to the grammar school team and builds model airplanes. He falls in love with his pretty and understanding teacher and she soon becomes tied up with the school coach.

What happens isn't of special moment. It's the way it's said and the way it's done. The writers and actors have kept away from the usual school and family life and the players build convincingly natural characters that are all too rare in the movies. The settings are just right—the schoolroom, the baseball field, the family parlor and the summer boarding house. They are neither flimsy nor overburdened with detail.

As the young boy, Douglas Croft is splendid. Claudette Colbert and John Payne play his teachers with an unassuming charm that's a delight. The entire cast, for that matter, recaptures the feeling and movement of the time. You'll like "Remember the Day" very much. Take your whole family to see it.

Edie C. Opler

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The Ziegfeld

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COAST TO COAST

By MIKE QUINN

"THAT'S IT," said Fred, leaping from his chair. "Pull down the shades," said Grandma. "Pull down the shades."

The jagged screaming of sirens ripped the quiet night like angry demons. "No," said Helen. "It shines right through. Turn out the lights. We've got to have some light," said Fred, wrestling with the shades. "Good heavens," said Grandma. "My heaven takes. Turn out the lights, Pa," said little Edie. "The shades are no good."

A chorus of stern young voices swelled in the street outside. "Lights out! Lights out!" Edie snapped the switch and Helen pulled the lamp cord. "Are you all right, Helen?" called Fred. "It seems to me we ought to have some light."

"No, no light," commanded little Edie. "Are you all right, Grandma?" called Helen. "My knees ache," said Grandma. "Get away from the window."

"Mama, we won't see them," complained little Jane. "Daddy's pulled down the shades and when they come we won't see them."

"Won't we what?" asked Fred. "The airplanes, Daddy. When they come I want to see them. I want to see the airplanes."

"What's that?" asked Grandma. The sound of pouring water reached them. "Edie, where are you?" called Helen. "Edie, come in here. What are you doing?"

Edie's voice came from down the hall. "I'm filling the bath tub with water."

"The bath tub! What is he doing that for? Edie! Leave the bath tub alone. What are you doing that for?"

Edie's twelve-year-old voice was filled with weary impatience. "For the firemen. To help the firemen if there's a fire. You're supposed to do it."

"That's right. That's right," said Helen. "Edie's right. Where does that fire learn all that stuff?" asked Fred. "Edie is a good boy," said Grandma. "Fred, what are you doing? What are you looking for?"

"We had a flashlight around here some place. Here it is. This will give us a little light."

"Pa, turn that out," yelled Edie from the hall. "We've got to have a little light," said Fred. "Pa, turn that out," yelled Edie in an angry tone. "Edie, don't yell at your father," said Helen. "Pa, turn that light out," roared Edie.

The chorus of young voices rose in the street. "Lights out. Turn the light out. You up there. On with that light. Fred snapped it off. "You wouldn't think a little thing like this?" "You can see a light like that a mile up in the sky," said Edie solemnly.

"All right, son. All right," said Fred. "But mamma, when they come I won't see them. I won't see the airplanes when they come," whined little Jane. "You might as well lift the shade," said Helen. "And we can see out."

Fred groped to the window, then hesitated. "Is it all right, Edie—the shade?"

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